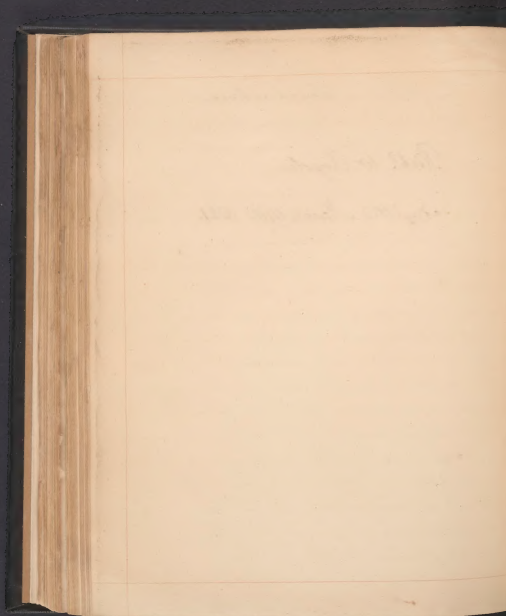


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admitted March 14th 1821.



Leucorrhoea or Fluor albus.

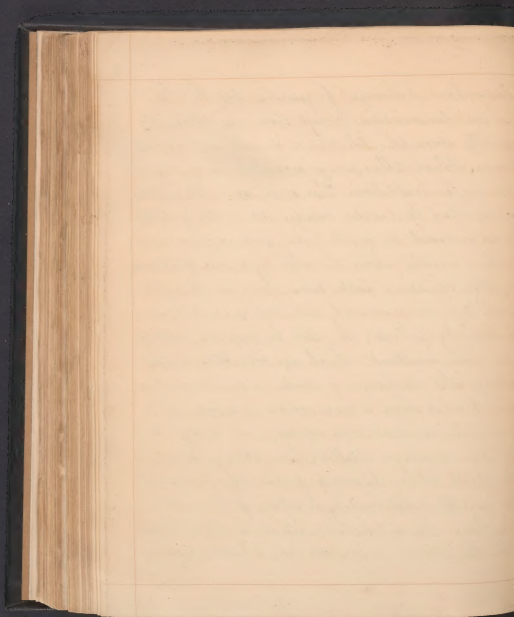
To this disease various definitions have been assigned according to the opinions entertained by different authors as respects the origin and nature of the discharge. In a healthy state, the vagina is kept moist by a secretion from the Lacunae of this canal; and to this secretion is added a secretion from the cervix uteri, and the serous exhalations from the lining membrane of the uterine cavity. Naturally the balance between secretion and absorption is such, that except on particular occasions, there is no discharge from the vagina externally, but in diseased state the secretion preponderates, and there issues from the vagina a mucous or seriform discharge which has received the name of Leucorrhoea, Fluor albus or Whites. Some have supposed this discharge to be secreted by the menstrual vessels alone, others that it sometimes comes from the Uterus but most frequently from the vagina. And some suppose that both the uterus and the

vagina and in producing it. Gallen treats of it as
 a flow from the same vessels which in their natural
 state pour out the menses, and calls it a venous dis-
 charge. Gallen must now prove that this venous
 discharge as he calls it, is the same as the serum
 of the blood, before we can admit that this discharge
 comes from the Uterus alone. If we are to judge
 from the sensible properties of the matter, and the
 changes both of colour and consistence which it undergoes,
 we should pronounce it to be the same as that from
 any diseased mucous membrane, and not a venous
 discharge. Moreover if it proceeds from the Uterus,
 why is it that women when they become impregnated
 instead of having the discharge diminished which
 ought to be the case have it augmented. Gallen's hypothesis
 carries no kind of probability along with it. It certainly
 implies that the Leucorrhoea is nothing more than the
 depraved menstrual discharge, but this is very impos-
 sible. Can we suppose that the menstrual discharge
 ever assumes the form of pus? Now we know that the

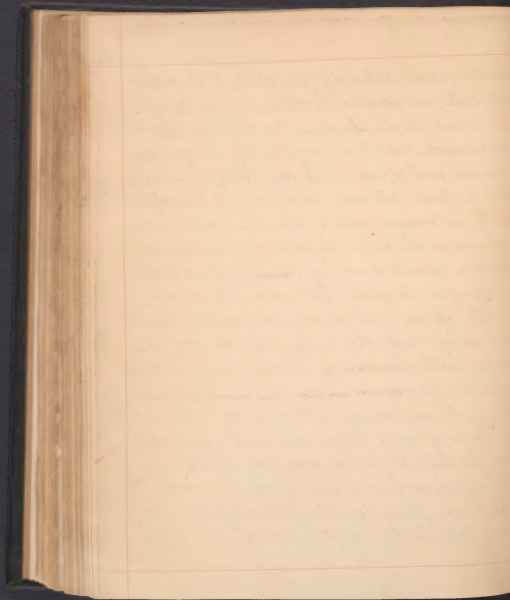
1870

and in the morning the weather was fine and the sun shone brightly. The wind was light and the water was calm. The boat was full of people and the music was heard from all sides. The day was very pleasant and the people were all in good spirits. The boat was very comfortable and the food was excellent. The people were all very kind and the music was very beautiful. The day was very pleasant and the people were all in good spirits. The boat was very comfortable and the food was excellent. The people were all very kind and the music was very beautiful.

Leucorrhoeal discharge frequently does. That this discharge does some times proceed from the Uterus is generally conceded, but this is of rare occurrence. Causes, Fluor Albus may occur in two very different states of the constitution. These states are a state of plethora or disposition to vascular activity, and a state of debility. The one is marked by a full habit, good complexion, and a clear healthy skin. The other by a pale countenance, a sallow surface, a feeble pulse, and generally a spare habit. The one is attended with vertigo or disease produced by fullness; the other by dyspnoea, palpitation, and those complaints which are connected with debility. The discharge is much more abundant in some than in others, is more copious in summer than in winter, and is also more copious a day or two before the menses begin their flow, than during the rest of the interval between the periods of their appearance. But the quantity is influenced by the passions of the mind and every thing that in the least affects the state of the body. When the disease is far advanced, it becomes various



ichorosis, and shockingly disagreeable to the sight and smell, and excoriates the Uterus, vagina, labia pudendi and thighs. Sometimes this discharge stops spontaneously, but it is succeeded by dreadful consequences, such as pain in the Hypogastric region and head, fever, delirium, and not unfrequently on such an occasion acute or chronic scanthematous break out over all the body. This disease is said to have affected females of every age, and manifestly at birth or shortly after. It appears that women who are but slightly affected with it when not pregnant, have it more severely should they become pregnant. It has been observed that all the varieties of duration, from a momentary attack to that of years or even more has occurred. Leucorrhoea is generally very obstinate and frequently defies all the powers of art. Cause There is not a power that can debilitate the human frame, but has been and perhaps truly reckoned a cause of this complaint. These circumstances however which contribute most immediately to its production, are such as debilitate



The Illinois 4th, viz. the common mountain pine, is a
shrub, 10 to 15 feet high, with a slender trunk, and a small
1st ^{year} the leaves are green, and the bark is a light
brown. The leaves are 1 to 2 inches long, and
are in pairs along the stem. The bark is
green and thin. The wood is hard and
white. The fruit is a small, round, green
berry, which is eaten by the birds. The
leaves are eaten by the caterpillars. The
bark is eaten by the insects. The wood is
used for fuel. The fruit is used for food.



[illegible]



when in the labours under Lincorrhoea. We have
 cause to believe that medical men on such occa-
 sions by their rash and false judgment have
 caused irreparable mischief. It is the situation
 of a woman who is in a state of violence
 of mind of both her and her husband.

The symptoms of Lincorrhoea. The situation to the
 discharge, the patient complains of some pain in
 the back and sides, pains of different degrees of
 violence are continuous. Extremities, the
 face and lower part of the face are occasionally ill
 in the heat, in the face, and the rest of
 the alimentary canal. Some are sometimes felt in
 the abdomen, stomach, intestines, uterus, and some are
 more of the joints. Loss of strength, more or less
 of the, of spirits, more or less of the continuous
 of the with flushing of the face, redness, and
 tongue. The sleep is disturbed, and the patient
 little refreshed. The woman becomes emaciated,
 her mind is dull and heavy. In process of time.



the last and subtlest end, palpitations more often
 than of respiration are experienced. the mind is
 agitated, apprehensions arise, occasionally affected
 with miltary cholery. very frequently in men-
 tions of generation are unable to coit, and
 sterility is frequently the consequence hereof.
 Treatment: Some said that the menses from
 the vagina and uterus in this disease becomes so
 great that the herbs are unable to take it up. it
 seems not, but the more indications are seen to be
 done in the treatment of this complaint, we first to
 increase the action of the herbs in the uterus and
 vagina, by extending time to the parts, slowly to cover
 the quantity of the discharge, diminish its quantity
 and at the same time, we give and strengthen the
 system; and thereby to strengthen the system, when
 the disease is completed with great ability,
 and absorption. the remedies for this disease are
 varied according to the tone of the system and colour
 of the menses. Since in, most every always inquire



[illegible]



the same, and when the same is repeated
 again in the future. The food should be halved in
 quantity at least a few times, and the
 more infectious the stool the relative time,
 & the part of food to be eaten. I have seen
 many cases where the patient is not actually
 dying, but is in a state of prostration, and a
 large quantity of food is given, and the patient
 dies. The food should be given in small
 quantities, and the patient should be kept
 in a comfortable position, and the food
 should be given in small quantities, and the
 patient should be kept in a comfortable
 position, and the food should be given in
 small quantities, and the patient should be
 kept in a comfortable position, and the
 food should be given in small quantities,



a strong title, the author may be
 on the whole. But should his disease occur in
 a weak habit, or in the phlegmatic state, though
 excited at one time, has been seen, the internal
 remedies should be more sweetly toned, and mixtures
 of various nature, and should be repeated, such as
 these under consideration as a mixture of the
 acid and alkali. In internal remedies some are
 intended to act by topical action on the secret
 parts, as astringents, others as general astringents, which
 we have felt by some to be highly serviceable, ac-
 cording to account of their action on the stomach
 and intestines, and being causes, a reduction
 of the humours from the external parts of the
 body, at the same time exerting all the powers of
 the constitution to a more vigorous action. Drugs
 have also been used to carry off various matters
 in that purpose are useful, but for a matter, as
 blood, purging has been found to be important.
 Some medicines are those which



where it is applicable, second, such as Temperance, Industry, Frugality, Diligence, Humility, &c. &c. are of great utility, and long with them we will stand in cold bath of great advantage.

Various medicines have been proposed, with a
view to reduce the acuteness of the inflammation
of the parts, I think the structure of can-
tharides from the report of Dr. Robertson to induce
to do more harm than good. Dr. Boerhaave of this
country has carried the use of cantharides
to a greater extent than any other phy-
sician of the city, and he thinks it one of
the most certain remedies yet known for
the cure of Leucorrhoea. This is not a remedy
that is introduced into practice. It is possible that
it may be used to great advantage.
But Dr. Robertson is entitled to the credit of intro-
ducing it into practice. He has been
successful in curing a great number of cases of
this disease. Some little caution is necessary



in the constitution of this system. Innumerable
 may result from a large dose of this me-
 dicine, but there is no generally believed
 dose of it as a remedy. It is given in
 large doses than we find to be the standard
 in the common dysenteries. Thus when it
 is used, it is used freely. In the administration
 of this medicine, we should begin with thirty drops
 morning, noon, and night, in a little sweetened water.
 The dose should be gradually increased, till it is more
 or less. As soon as there is a tendency to vomit
 in passing water, direct the patient to desist from
 the use of medicine. And should the dysentery
 be more, we must prescribe the most anodyne to
 relieve it, such as opium, as flax seed tea, mucilage
 of gum arabic &c. &c. In the application
 of counteracted spirits over the pubes and in
 laudanum injection. Transient - laudanum
 to a pint of water. In the exhibition of laudanum
 we have the same list of its effects that we have



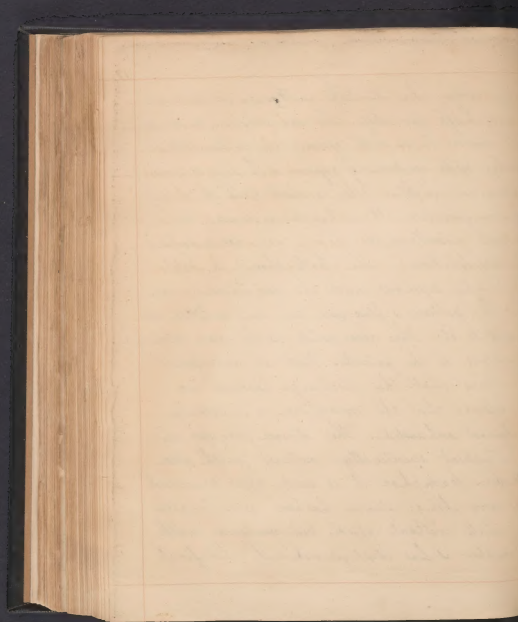
of the effects of mercury. The next to order is
 apprehensions. In the morning, the patient may
 have taken the doses too late, and not to take it
 with dose of one drop at one time, but which
 may not operate until the mercury washes down
 in the stomach, and is taken. When it was not
 so violent in its action, as other quantities be-
 fore taken. Should the counter-indications be
 able, we shall be obliged to be more and dis-
 cuss, and the danger of the change in colour,
 and also a consequence of a more severe. When this
 occurs, we are informed that it may be active the
 mercury has had the desired effect, we may see
 the next to order, but no return; and the con-
 sideration for the purpose, is but a state of oppor-
 tunity, and is not, to be a state, then a count may
 arise, if the danger. But should be not see
 without, it would be not to recommence the
 use of the South and also to give with the drops
 in before water. To know that at this time



in recovery we wish to cure the patient unless
 it be symptomatic. but should it then we should
 resort to the use of treatment. Spasms or Tetanus
 towards their period of life when the tetanus
 comes, when the minor disease once over, you
 will in the interval not symptoms indicating
 deranged state of the Uterus, such as a very large
 discharge of mucous matter from the vagina,
 great heat and irritation. sometimes you will see
 streaks of blood in the discharge, and it is said that
 in preparation to the discharges the blood is the
 violence of the convulsion. But if one examine
 per vaginam, one will find the Uterus enlarged
 and precipitated to the bottom of the pelvis;
 the mouth of the Uterus as a rule more
 infectious its sides contract and sometimes turned
 out & lacerates sometimes in the mouth of it. There
 are violent marks of excitation or irritation to remove.
 In this case it would be unwise for us to expect
 what power the treatment not now mentioned.



But from the Hemlock and Fowler's solution we may hope for relief. In administering the Hemlock we should begin with giving ʒss of the extract daily; opds containing 3 grains each 2 given morning, noon, and night. After a short time it may be augmented till vertigo be induced. And as an auxillary we may give 8 or 10 drops of Fowler's solution. The parts should be kept clean by injections, and the one recommended for this purpose is flax seed tea and a little nitre added to it. This gives relief to the more distressing symptoms of the patient. But it sometimes happens that the discharge becomes so excessive that the woman is suddenly almost exhausted. The disease progresses and the patient eventually expires with open cancer. Camphor it is said affords as much as any thing; opium has been given largely by itself without effect, but combined with camphor it has displayed decidedly beneficial



effects. The disease is seldom removed but by artificial means, and when these are long deferred it proceeds to waste the constitution with accumulating mischief. In fatal cases of the disease all the symptoms are highly aggravated, and hectic fever with its delirious train, and dropsy in every form supervene and terminate a miserable existence.

